

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 10th June, 1872.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Dholpore Gazette*, of the 8th May, agrees with its Native contemporaries in thinking it useless to lay out the money raised in different cities in order to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mayo in the erection of monuments. In the writer's opinion it would be better spent in the cause of education, in the shape of rewards to authors of meritorious works, similar to those conferred by the Government, North-Western Provinces, under the Prize Notification, or the preparation of a history containing the Memoirs of Earl Mayo, an account of his career, &c., similar to the *Akbar Nama*, *Tuzak-i-Jahangiri*, or *Shah Jahan Nama*. This plan is better calculated to preserve His Lordship's memory than a statue or a monumental pillar. The plan of building a monument would only be reasonable in case it could be possible to erect a memorable one such as the *Taj*, or Akbar's Mausoleum at Agra. (For articles on this subject see pp. 217-18 and p. 273, paragraph 3, of the *Selections* for the weeks ending 4th May and 1st June, respectively.)

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the 31st May, republishes a letter from the *Homeward Mail* on the same subject. The writer sees no use in raising a colossal monument or founding schools and scholarships with the money raised in the different parts of India (which has already reached two lakhs of rupees) in order to perpetuate Lord Mayo's memory, and would suggest that it should be devoted to the erection of a

handsome serai in Calcutta, to be called after His Lordship's name, the need of which is so greatly felt, and has from time to time been brought to the notice of the authorities by the Indian Press.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 21st May, in its column of local news, reports an important case of theft said to have happened at the house of a Khuttree, situated near the Phatey Gate (Lahore). The amount of loss is estimated at Rs. 1,500. The police are busy in making a search, but no trace of the thieves has been found.

The same paper, of the 28th May, in its column of local news, notices the villainous conduct of a European soldier, who, while on his way from the Fort to Anarkullee, threw a Native lad into the canal outside the Lahore Gate. As this is the second time a wanton act of this kind has been committed by European soldiers at Lahore, the writer points out the need of taking steps for putting a stop to its recurrence. He adds, that had the lad been the son of a European or a Native gentleman, the affair would not have been passed over in silence.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, of the 31st May, reviews the decision passed by the Government of India in the case of the summary execution of the Kukas. The writer dissents from the opinions passed on the subject by some of the editors of English and Vernacular newspapers, which are pronounced to be fallacious and unsound, and upholds the judgment of the Supreme Government, and the principles on which it is based, and which he pronounces to be entirely in consonance with the English law. The arguments advanced are much the same as those which support the Government decision, and need not therefore be recapitulated.

The same paper reviews the Act relating to appeals to the Privy Council. The writer approves of the provisions of the Act, but takes exception to Sections 7 and 8. The latter provides that, if at any time, while an appeal is pending, it

should appear to the court sending it up to the Privy Council, that the amount of security furnished by either of the parties is insufficient, it will have a right, on the other party preferring a request to that effect, to demand an additional security, and, in the event of its not being furnished, to carry out its decision in the same way as if no security at all had been furnished. The writer sees no reason why a proper estimate of the amount of security necessary should not be made at first, and calls in question the propriety of calling for additional security from either of the parties during the progress of the appeal. The rule is likely to be felt by litigants, as in some cases they will find it extremely difficult to furnish the extra security at once. He would therefore, suggest either that a proper estimate of the amount of security should be made at first, or, if this be impracticable, that a term should be fixed during which the person required to furnish additional security, may be able to make arrangements to procure it.

Section 7.—Here no term is prescribed within which it would be allowable for the respondent to furnish the security required. As in Section 6, a term extending over six months from the date of the decision of the final court of appeal is allowed to the appellant for furnishing the requisite security, it is only just and proper that a similar indulgence should be allowed to the other party.

Another point in the Privy Council appeals, which has given cause for complaint, is the long time which elapses before the appeals are decided. It is of importance, in order not to disappoint litigants, that the decisions should be out within a reasonable time.

The same paper praises the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for having set apart two days—Wednesday and Saturday—in each week on which all Native gentlemen desirous of seeing His Honor will be at liberty to call on him.

The editor thinks the Lieutenant-Governor's example should be followed by the authorities in the other presidencies.

The same paper publishes an essay by Pundit Dwarika Nath, Tehseeldar of Moga (Punjab,) read at a meeting of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, in which the writer suggests the need of adopting measures for the preservation of livestock from destruction. The principal causes of the destruction of cattle are said to be two, viz., (1) pestilential diseases, and (2) the pernicious practice adopted by sweepers of killing cattle by poison for the sake of profit, and often resorted to by zemindars, who poison one another's cattle through hostility or jealousy. To guard against these evils, the writer suggests the following remedies :—

(1) Inquiries should be made by means of tehseeldars and other Natives into the causes, and the specific cures of the various kinds of diseases which break out among cattle in different districts, and the results collected in a book, with such emendations and hints as may be suggested by English doctors. This book should be printed in the vernaculars and circulated among the people.

(2) In all suspicious cases, a *post mortem* examination should be held of the carcasses of cattle.

The *Núr-ul-Absár*, of the 1st June, under the heading "Allahabad," asserts that, among other abuses existing in that city, one is that carts full of dirt and filth are allowed to pass through crowded streets and bazaars.

The same paper condemns the way in which cases are decided in courts. It is remarked that the officers base their judgments entirely on the few papers containing the *kaifiyuts* of their subordinate officials and the depositions of witnesses, and seldom make personal inquiries into cases on the spot, or if ever they do so, the manner in which the inquiries are conducted is such that the place of inquiry is converted into a court, as it were. As a preliminary step, orders are issued to the very officials who have furnished their *kaifiyuts* on the case under investigation to present themselves on the spot with such and such persons at a fixed time. This gives oppor-

tunities to the officials to verify their written statements by a variety of expedients. The officer being unacquainted with the people of the place where the inquiry is conducted is easily deluded, and after putting a few questions to the persons produced by the officials, takes down a note of what comes to his knowledge in the short time the inquiry lasts.

The writer points out that the system of enquiries on the spot is one peculiarly suited to the customs of Natives, and that the superficial way in which it is conducted in the few cases in which resort is had to it by English Magistrates shows the little reliance that can be placed on the judgment founded thereon.

The same paper observes that, so far from producing the desired results, Moonshee Pyaree Lal's exertions for reducing marriage expenses appear only to have brought about the contrary effect. The writer has witnessed with his own eyes several marriages which took place in Allahabad during the last two months—celebrated at an immense cost. The marriage processions were attended with all kinds of shows and displays, and no species of extravagance was spared by either of the parties engaged in the contract, the moonshee's endeavours for checking them being totally fruitless.

But it is not only at Allahabad that such results have followed Moonshee Pyaree Lal's scheme. In other cities it has been attended with as little success. The writer learns from a correspondent that a marriage procession, which came to Hissar from Bhawanee on the 18th May, was attended with great pomp and splendour, and Lala Ramjee Das, at whose house it came, besides other extravagancies, distributed sweetmeats through the whole city. Similarly, notwithstanding that committees were held by the moonshee at Agra in order to introduce the reform, several marriages have been celebrated there with great splendour. The writer refers in particular to the marriage celebrated by a Kanaujee Brahman, which is said to have been attended with a degree of pomp and grandeur rarely seen before.

All these examples show that the people are unwilling to depart from time-honoured customs and usages. The writer regrets that Moonshree Pyaree Lal's zealous and well-meant exertions should have been entirely thrown away.

A Peshawur correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár*, of the same date, draws attention to the extortions said to be practised on the people of that city by the farmer of the octroi duties. It is stated, that he collects four times as much money as is permitted by Government. Thus instead of Rs. 3-2-0, Rs. 12-8-0 are collected by him.

The correspondent also reports the prevalence of cases of murder in the city.

[The same paper denies the statement made by an English contemporary that the absence of the names of any Natives in the list of the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service for this year is a proof of the unfitness of Natives. It is observed that the difficulties thrown in the way of Natives competing for the Civil Service Examination, added to the troubles and fatigues of the tedious journey to England, and the bad treatment which has been the lot of Sur Indra Nath, and some other competitors for the examination, have discouraged Natives from going up for the examination, and that this fact, rather than their unfitness, is the cause of the absence of any Indian name, in the list of successful competitors referred to, Natives are perfectly well qualified to achieve success in any branch of learning, as is fully borne out by the fact that those of them who competed for the Civil Service in the preceding years, or have from time to time gone up for other examinations held in England, have stood before English competitors. Even this year Syud Mahmood, who tried for the bar, won the degree of barrister-at-law, and gained the highest marks in English literature.

These facts fully show that Natives are not behind any in intellectual capacity. All they need is aid and encouragement to enable them to prosecute their studies in England, and it

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should be the duty of Government to extend this to them. It is also of importance that Native chiefs and princes should assist such of their countrymen as may be desirous of competing for the Indian Civil Service in the shape of scholarships and passage money to England. If such aids are given, numbers of Natives will go up for the Civil Service year by year and pass with success.]

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the same date, under the heading "Muttra," draws attention to the bad practice said to have been adopted by the *murdafarosh* of that city (*ie.*, persons of low castes whose business it is to carry the dead) of selling the coals, left after the burning of dead bodies, in the market, which is said to be one cause of the spread of diseases in the city.

The editor remarks that, in case of the statement being true, the abuse should be put a stop to by levying a tax on the offenders, and appointing chowkeedars with the money thus raised to keep watch at the *ghats*, whose duty it should be to see that after the ceremony the place is entirely cleaned.

A correspondent of the *Urdú Akhbár*, of the same date, states that at times when women go to bathe in the tank at the Durbar Sahib (Umritsur), leaving their clothes at its side, thieves find opportunities of carrying them away. The municipal committee is asked to direct its attention to the grievance, and take steps for removing it.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the same date, praises Sirdar Utter Singh, Chief of Bhudour, in the Loodhiana District, for his love of learning, the useful way in which he spends his time, and the interest taken by him in promoting the welfare of his subjects. Three schools have been opened by him for imparting instruction in English, Persian, and Sanscrit; while a hospital is in course of erection, where the sick will remain under treatment, and be provided with boarding and lodging till they are restored to health. The hospital is said to have been founded

in commemoration of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent illness. The Sirdar is also pre-eminent as one of the Senates of the Punjab University—an honour which has been conferred on him in consideration of his superior scholastic attainments.

Under the heading "Shahpore," the same paper reports that excessive rain, attended by a heavy hailstorm, took place there on the 24th May, which entirely destroyed the *khurreef* harvest, and caused much damage to the buildings.

A similar violent hailstorm is said to have taken place in Tullagong in the Jhelum district.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 3rd June, in its columns of local news, notices the fact of some of the princes of high birth and gentlemen of respectability having absented themselves from the durbar held by the Chief Commissioner at Lucknow, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday.

The editor remarks that it is an honour to be present before an officer of high position such as the Chief Commissioner, and thinks it a mistake to consider it to be derogatory to one's rank and dignity; but at the same time sees no reason why the practice of distributing *attar* and *pan* to the gentlemen attending a durbar at its close, obtaining in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, should not be observed in Oudh. In the time of the Native rule in the province it was adhered to by the Resident, but has probably by an oversight been discontinued since the establishment of the British rule. The editor hopes that if Moonshee Ram Pershad were to move the subject, the Chief Commissioner, with a view to establish a closer intimacy and fellowship between Native gentlemen and the authorities, would revive the practice and make it a rule on durbar occasions to distribute *attar* and *pan* to the gentlemen present at them.

In the next article, the same paper repeats the history of the gunj in Victoria Street (Lucknow), mentioning how it

was first peopled and then depopulated (for full particulars see page 659, para. 2, of the *Selections* for the week ending 11th November last), and regrets that the part of the gunj, which was preserved from destruction and peopled with shopkeepers by the enterprising efforts of Moonsee Fuzl Hossein, in order that a gunj called after Her Majesty's name should not go entirely to ruin, should now be subjected to a tax, all retailers who sit at the sides of the streets to sell their things being required to pay a ground rent. This measure is felt very severely by the poorer men, whose business commands a very small sale and whose profits are trifling, and they are said to be on the point of quitting the gunj. Hence it is feared that this part of the gunj may also be depopulated.

The writer expresses a hope, that the authorities, on being made aware of the subject of this article, will not only cause the tax to be abolished, but issue injunctions to their subordinate officers to take steps for promoting the prosperity of the gunj in consideration of Her Majesty's name after which it is called.

An Umritsur correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 4th June, complains of the taxes levied by the municipal committee on the people of that city. These are (1)—a house-tax, the rate of which is 5 per cent. per house on the estimated income of the year, and (2) a tax on cows at the rate of one rupee per head. These taxes are said to have given great offence to the people, and the more so on account of their being somewhat of a novel kind. This is especially the case with the tax on cows and buffaloes, which is not known in any other cities.

The correspondent regrets that by adopting oppressive measures such as these, municipal committees should bring so much blame on Government. Nothing is more common than to find the people utter loud invectives against Government, and say that it is ruining its subjects by burdening them with a variety of taxes, although the fact is that Government has nothing to do with the taxes, which are

levied chiefly at the discretion of municipal committees, who spend the income realized from them in any way they choose. The attention of the Punjab Government is invited to the grievance, and it is remarked that, unless the taxes—and especially that on cows and buffaloes, which is particularly felt to be oppressive by the poor—are abolished, large numbers of people will quit the city and migrate to other places with their cattle.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the same date, complains that the new settlement at Allahabad was conducted in such an unequal and inefficient manner that, while in some cases it was extremely rigorous, in others it was very mild. Hence it happens that while some of the zemindars have been so much over-assessed that after paying the Government revenue, scarcely enough is left them to cover the expenses incurred in the management of villages, others have to pay so little that after meeting the Government demand, a large surplus remains. It is said that in some cases these latter have only to pay Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 out of rental of Rs. 8,000.

A Ghazeepore correspondent of the *Muir Gazette*, of the same date, draws attention to the bad consequences in a sanitary point of view produced by potters' kilns, being situated near the bazaars. The smoke which rises from these kilns, besides being very troublesome to the people, infects the air, and, according to the writer, this is one of the causes of the breaking out of the cholera in the city.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, of the 6th June, remarks that the preliminary investigations made into criminal cases through the agency of the police are often false, in consequence of which many of the cases are wrongly decided and the officers are led into error; and in order to avoid these bad results, recommends the system of making private inquiries into all cases.

The same paper joins its contemporaries in thinking the heavy expenses incurred in the annual migration of the Vice-

roy and his office to Simla, and which have been estimated at seven lakhs, an unnecessary burden on the State. It is observed that since the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal passes the hot weather at Calcutta, and when necessary removes to Darjeeling, it does not appear why the Viceroy should not do so likewise. The editor wonders that the Secretary of State should permit the expenditure.

Referring to the intention of Mr. Cowan, late Deputy Commissioner of Loodhiana, to prepare a book containing full details of the Kuka outbreak, and to go to England in order to appeal to Parliament against the decision passed by the Government of India in his case, the same paper expresses itself strongly against the propriety of entertaining the appeal, and remarks that, judging from the serious nature of the offence of which Mr. Cowan has been guilty, the punishment inflicted on him would seem to be too light.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 6th June, in its column of local news, blames the district authorities for failing to make the necessary arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims at the time of their performing the sacred circumambulation called the *Punch Koshee Jatra*, no bridge was constructed over the Burna, nor was any ferry-boat provided, in consequence of which the pilgrims, and especially the blind and the infirm among them, had to suffer great trouble in crossing the stream.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 7th June, in its column of local news, gives an account of the fire which recently broke out in that city near the Turkman Durwaza, and the serious damage caused by it. A large number of the houses of the poorer people were burnt, and all the property in them was destroyed.

The same paper notices the way in which postal employés abstract the contents of parcels and then restore the parcels to their original form. The means adopted are thus described,—They rub a little oil on the seal of the parcel meant to be

opened, and then by melting sealing-wax with a candle and placing it on the seal, they take as many impressions of it as necessary. This done, the parcels are opened by cutting the sewings with a knife, and after the contents have been taken out, and their equivalent in weight substituted, are again stitched up, and the counterfeit seals supplied in place of the original ones.

The writer's object in revealing the above trick is to warn both the people and the postal authorities of it, and to impress on the latter the necessity of devising some other plan for ensuring the safety of the contents of parcels, instead of relying solely on the seals affixed.

Referring to the case of the person who was convicted of murder by the Judicial Commissioner of Assam, and on whom the sentence of death was carried out before his appeal had been decided by the High Court (*vide* p. 275, paragraph 3 of the foregoing number of the *Selections*), as well as to another similar case which came to its notice, and in which a person was carried to the scaffold and was on the point of being hanged, when the order of the High Court for his acquittal arrived, and he escaped from death, the paper repeats the suggestion made by it on a former occasion as to the impropriety of the sentence passed by a Sessions Court against a criminal being carried out before his appeal has been decided by the High Court (*vide* pp. 8-9 of the *Selections* for the week ending 6th January last).

A Ghazeepore correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, states that last year the Government, North-Western Provinces, caused the practice of cultivators from different cities assembling in large numbers in the city, with loads of opium for purposes of weighment to be stopped, and issued orders that the opium should be weighed at the different factories, and conveyed thence to the agency in large earthen jars—a plan which avoided all apprehensions entertained under the former arrangements of an epidemic breaking out in the

city. But in consequence of a boat-full of opium having sunk in the Ganges, the practice of opium weighment being carried on at Ghazeepore, has been revived this year, and to this it is, in the correspondent's opinion, owing that cholera and fever broke out in the city. Accordingly he recommends that the plan adopted last year should be restored, which will also save Government a part of the transit charges.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Márwár Gazette*, of the 27th May, contradicts the statement made by some editors of newspapers that the Maharaja of Jodhpore has dismissed his European employés through fear of their communicating the defects in his administration to the English Government, and remarks that, since the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana States, always keep a watchful eye over the affairs of the state, and are sure to report to Government any faults or failings that may exist in its management, the presumption cannot but be absurd. The Maharaja could have no occasion of fearing the European loafers who were in his employ, and has dismissed them simply because of their unfitness for service.

The *Vidyá Vilás*, of the 30th May, praises the Maharaja of Cashmere for having adopted efficient measures for preventing the spread of cholera in Junmoo on the appearance of the disease there. A large staff of doctors and physicians was appointed at the cost of the state, and each physician was provided with an establishment of four peons and one assistant, whose duty it was to go round the city, and in case of finding sick persons in any house to make a report of them to the physician, so as to enable him to look after them. Similar attention was paid to conservancy measures. By these arrangements the disease soon disappeared from the city.

The *Panjábi Akhbár*, of the 1st June, under the heading "Moorshedabad," states that Government has sanctioned the payment of two lakhs of rupees out of the Nizamut Fund for the repair of the buildings belonging to the Nizamut Govern-

ment, and that the work is about to commence. It is added, that the Agent to the Governor-General intends to pull down the houses and shops on the left side of the royal fort, and, with this object in view, has caused the closing of the shops. This has given great cause of complaint to shop-keepers, and the more so because nothing has been allowed them in the shape of compensation.

The *Pattiala Akhbár*, of the 3rd June, states that in consequence of the want of a cantonment for the troops, being greatly felt in that state, the maharaja has sanctioned five lakhs of rupees for the erection of one. The foundation stone was laid on the 27th May. It is further proposed to conduct a branch of the Sutlej Canal into the Pattiala territory between the city and the cantonment.

A correspondent of the *Dabdba-i-Sikandari*, of the same date, writing from Odeypore, states that since the office of *Foujdar* has devolved on Kunwar Mudun Singh, cases of robberies and dacoities are very frequent. Scarcely a week passes in which some do not happen. During the last six months, besides numerous petty cases, sixty important cases of dacoity have happened without any trace of the dacoits, or the stolen property being found in any one of them. The writer particularly mentions the following two cases:—

(a) A dacoity took place in Mouzah Akursawah in Budnour in which four men were killed, and two or three were wounded, and property worth Rs. 5,000 was carried away.

(b) A second robbery happened in Mouzah Akoola, in which one man received severe wounds from a gun.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the 8th June, praises the Begum of Bhopal for having introduced some new reforms and improvements in her territory at a great cost to the state. These are as follows:—

(a) The construction of a *pucka* road from Bhopal to Hoshungabad has been set on foot, which will cost Rs. 1,000 a month.

(b) A new school has been established for the benefit of sons of the noblemen of the state, where all kinds of sciences will be taught.

(c) The dâk has been improved, guards having been posted at different stages for ensuring the safety of the mail-carts and the protection of the life and the property of travellers. The cost has increased from Rs. 4,268 to Rs. 14,878.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 31st May, refers to the notification of the Government of India, prescribing the limits of salary entitling public servants travelling by rail to a seat in carriages of the different classes. The editor gives credit to Government for the boon, but remarks that, as European passengers have been known to ill-treat Native gentlemen who happen to travel with them in the upper-class carriages, the full benefit of the new rule will not be gained, unless a notification is issued by Government enjoining mutual good treatment between European and Native passengers travelling in the same carriage.

The *Nûr-ul-Absâr*, of the 1st June, furnishes another instance in support of the statement made by a correspondent of the *Allypûr Institute Gazette* (*vide* pp. 263-4 of the *Selections* for the week ending 23rd May last) as to the disgraceful treatment which is the lot of Natives travelling by railway. It has come to the writer's knowledge that a gentleman of rank, who passes by the title of rajah, having recently had an occasion to travel to a particular place with his family and attendants, hired a special train for the purpose. In the course of the journey when the train stopped at a certain station, a European officer opened the door of the first-class carriage, in which the rajah was sitting with the ladies of his family, with the intention of getting into it. The rajah was highly offended at the behaviour of the officer, and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of the course, remarking that since he had hired the whole train, he had a right to seat as many persons

in it as he pleased, and that the officer had no right to open the carriage and insult him by intruding on the privacy of his zenana. The officer excused himself by saying that he thought the carriage was empty. How the affair ended is not known.

The editor remarks that the European's excuse can by no means be admissible, seeing that he ought to have been aware that the train was a special one, and, consequently, even in case of the carriage being empty, he could have no right to enter it. Grievances such as these are the bane of Native gentlemen in railway travelling, and it is high time that measures were adopted by Government for removing them.

The *Panjābī Akhbār*, of the same date, refers to the serious hurt received by a railway guard at the Jullundhur railway-station by falling down below the platform. The editor takes this occasion to remark that railway employés, who may happen to suffer death from accidents of this kind, should be held entitled to special consideration from the company under whom they served. So far from this being the case, however, even the small gratuity equal in amount to one month's pay of the deceased, hitherto allowed to their heirs, is said to have been discontinued. The editor considers the course to be highly improper and unjust.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār*, of the 24th May, has an article on the pay of hulquabundee teachers. It is remarked that, while the grades of salary for teachers of Tehseelee schools are Rs. 20, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10, those for hulquabundee teachers are only Rs. 15, Rs. 10, and Rs. 9, though the rules on which the two scales are based are the same; in other words, a hulquabundee teacher drawing, say, first grade salary, is expected to do the same work as is done by a tehseelee teacher getting the first class salary (i.e., Rs. 20). Considering how much more ignorant and rude the rural population is than the urban, and the little taste for education shown by the former as compared

with the latter, it will easily be imagined that the teachers of village schools have to work considerably harder than those of *tehseelees*, and consequently it would only be just if they were paid at a higher rate than the latter. So far from this, however, it is now in contemplation to reduce the present scale to Rs. 10, Rs. 8, and Rs. 6, for teachers of the 1st, and Rs. 9, Rs. 7, and Rs. 5 for those of the 2nd class *hulquabundee* schools, and to increase the number of schools with the saving thus effected.

The writer calls in question the propriety of the policy, and shows that it will result not only in impairing the quality of the education given, but also in lowering both the instruction and the instructors in the esteem of the people. Even the grades of pay of postmen have, under the new arrangements, been fixed at Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8-0, and Rs. 9, and such being the case, it may be imagined what respect and esteem *hulquabundee* teachers on Rs. 5, Rs. 7, and Rs. 9, can expect to command in villages.

He concludes by expressing his approval of the system pursued in the Punjab and Oudh, where liberal scales of salary are fixed for teachers of village schools, and even the number of schools is sometimes reduced in order to raise the pay of teachers, unlike the North-Western Provinces, where, as above stated, the pay of teachers is reduced in order to increase the number of schools. It is owing to this that the *hulquabundee* schools in the Punjab and Oudh show considerable improvement, and the boys of the first class there, are qualified to undergo written examinations.

The writer concludes by inviting the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the matter.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, of the 31st May, in referring to the appointment of the Principal of the Elphinstone College as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, vice Mr. Peile, expresses its surprise that in the Punjab Prin-

cipals of Colleges should not be considered entitled to the same privilege. There are two Colleges in the Punjab, one at Lahore, and the other at Delhi—of which the former ranks first. For this reason the Principal of the Lahore College ought to be entitled to succeed to the office of Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, whenever it should fall vacant.

The editor believes that the Punjab Government has already decided, that the Principal of the Lahore College is second only to the Director in rank, and would accordingly have a right to succeed the latter in case of the post falling vacant; but unfortunately this decision is only to come in force in future

The *Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind*, of the same date, learns from a correspondent at Delhi, that the gentlemen of that city are raising a subscription in order to establish a school for training Native girls in midwifery. The scheme has been originated by Lala Mahesh Das—a famous resident of the city.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the 6th June gives credit to Baboo Dina Nath, Head-master of the Normal School at Dacca, for having opened a class in connection with the school for training boys in carpentering. The class consists at present of 30 pupils.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 10th June, 1872 :—

NO.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Dhulpore Gazette,	Urdu,	Dhulpore, ...	Weekly,	1872. May, 8th	1872. June, 4th
2	Rifa'ih-i-Khalāiq,	Ditto,	Shahjehanpore, ...	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 3rd
3	Shu'ā'i-i-Mihr,	Ditto,	Delhi, ...	Weekly,	" 19th	" 4th
4	Koh-i-Nūr,...	Ditto,	Lahore, ...	Ditto,	" 21st	" 4th
5	Najm-ul-Akhhār,	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	" 24th	" 3rd
6	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior, ...	Ditto,	" 26th	" 7th
7	Hindi Mārwar Gazette,	Hindi,	Jodhpore, ...	Ditto,	" 27th	" 3rd
8	Urdu ditto,	Urdu,	Ditto, ...	Ditto,	" 27th	" 3rd
9	Koh-i-Nūr,	Ditto,	Lahore, ...	Ditto,	" 28th	" 4th
10	Nasīm-i-Jaunpore,	Ditto,	Jaunpore, ...	Ditto,	" 28th	" 5th
11	Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	" 4th week	" 4th
12	Akhhār-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	Ditto,	" 30th	" 3rd
13	Vidyā Vilās,	Urdu-Dogrit,	Jammu, ...	Ditto,	" 30th	" 10th
14	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	Urdu-English,	Allygurh, ...	Ditto,	" 31st	" 3rd
15	Shams-ul-Akhhār,	Urdu,	Lucknow, ...	Bi-monthly,	" 31st	" 3rd
16	Mukhbir-i-Sādiq,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	Weekly,	" 31st	" 3rd
17	Lauh-i-Mahfūz,	Ditto,	Muradabad, ...	Ditto,	" 31st	" 4th
18	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	" 31st	" 4th
19	Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb,	Ditto,	Lahore, ...	Ditto,	" 31st	" 5th
20	Rajputāna Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jaipore, ...	Ditto,	" 31st	" 7th
21	Meerut Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	June, 1st	" 3rd
22	Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lucknow, ...	Ditto,	" 1st	" 3rd
23	Nūr-ul-Absār,	Ditto,	Allahabad, ...	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 3rd
24	Aib-i-Hayāt-i-Hind	Urdu-Hindi,	Agra, ...	Ditto,	" 1st	" 3rd
25	Urdū Delhi Gazette,	Urdu,	Ditto, ...	Weekly,	" 1st	" 3rd
26	Nūr-ul-Anwār,	Ditto,	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto,	" 1st	" 3rd
27	Jalwa-i-Tūr,	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	" 1st	" 4th
28	Khurshid-i-Jahāntāb,	Ditto,	Agra, ...	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 4th
29	Koh-i-Nūr,	Ditto,	Lahore, ...	Weekly,	" 1st	" 4th
30	Panjābi Akhhār,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	Ditto,	" 1st	" 4th
31	Khair Khosh-i-Panjāb,	Ditto,	Gujranwalla, ...	Ditto,	" 1st	" 4th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
32	Mayo Gazette,	Urdu,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,...	1872. 1st	June, 4th
33	Urdú Akhbār,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	June, 1st	" 4th
34	Almorah Akhbār,	Urdu-Hindi, ...	Almorah,	Bi-monthly, ...	" 1st	" 5th
35	Samaya Vinod,	Ditto,	Nynce Tal,	Ditto, ...	" 1st	" 5th
36	Amr-ul-Akhabr,	Urdu,	Loharoo,	Ditto, ...	" 1st	" 6th
37	Najm-ul-Akhabr,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	" 1st	" 6th
38	Muhibb-i-Márwár,	Urdu-Hindi, ...	Jodhpore,	Bi-monthly, ...	" 1st	" 7th
39	Rohilkhund Akhbār,	Urdu,	Muradabad,	Weekly, ...	" 1st	" 7th
40	Musfid-i-Am,	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly, ...	" 1st	" 8th
41	Shu'á-i-Nihr,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Weekly, ...	" 2nd	" 4th
42	Akmal-ul-Akhabr,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	" 2nd	" 5th
43	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,	Ditto,	Rampore,	Ditto, ...	" 3rd	" 6th
44	Kárnámah,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto, ...	" 3rd	" 6th
45	Pattiala Akhbār,	Ditto,	Pattiala,	Ditto, ...	" 3rd	" 7th
46	Oudh-Akhabr,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly, ...	" 4th	" 5th
47	Naf-ul-Azám,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly, ...	" 4th	" 7th
48	Shola-i-Tár,	Urdu,	Cawnpore,	Ditto, ...	" 4th	" 7th
49	Matla-i-Núr,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	" 4th	" 7th
50	Nasím-i-Jaunpore,	Ditto,	Jaunpore,	Ditto, ...	" 4th	" 8th
51	Muir Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	" 4th	" 10th
52	Benares Akhbār,	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 8th
53	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bi-monthly, ...	" 6th	" 10th
54	Akhabr-i-Alam,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	" 6th	" 10th
55	Oudh Akhabr,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly, ...	" 7th	" 8th
56	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	" 7th	" 10th
57	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	Urdu-English,	Allygurh	Ditto, ...	" 7th	" 10th
58	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Ditto, ...	" 7th	" 10th
59	Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	1st week,	" 10th
60	Núr-ul-Anwár,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 8th
61	Meerut Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 10th
62	Akhabr-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 10th
63	Urdu Delhi Gazette	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 10th

ALLAHABAD: }
The 29th June, 1872.

SOHAN LALL,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.